SEWARD-LINCOLN-DAYTON.

Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. R: Beyond all question the first choice of Iowa pesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Illinois is Wm. Seward. They esteem him not only as the exeme of their principles, but incomparably the greatest erican statesman of the age. He holds both the and ment and the heart of those States. The second sice of Illinois is our own noble Lincoln, a man who sould not lie for the Presidency. He most unques nably could carry the State against any competitor, and would run as well as any other man, excepting eward, in all of the before-mentioned States. Chase nd Banks are very respectably considered; but of them, the former would poll much the heaviest vote, still his Free-Trade antecedents would work to his detriment, as the West is becoming more and more strongly in favor of Protection to free American as against foreign and serf labor. The gallant and eloquent Dayton is unexceptionable. Among a few politiciane, Cameron stock is high; but he has no popularity smoog the people. Many imagine that as "Old Broad Seal" Pennington brought order out of chaos in the House, his elevation to the Presidency would have a similar result on the nation. As regards Bates, a grea diversity of opinion exists. He would undoubtedly rally a large American and Whig vote to his standard but it is feared he would drive an equally large Ger man, Scandinavian, and other vote from the Republi can organization. He would make a faithful, conserrative, independent Executive, equal to any emergency, as those who heard his great impromptu speech at the Harbor and River Convention, in 1848, can bear witness. But it is said his nomination by the Republi cans now would be tautamount to their support of Fillmore in '56; while it has often been suggested that, to go outside of the Republican ranks and into a Maye State for a candidate for the first office, John M. Botts would concentrate a large Whig and American apport. For myself, I would most cheerfully assist in putting in the Presidential chair either Botts, Bates, Pennington, or Corwin; but, as the great element of the Opposition to be represented in the Convention will be Republican, that majority will reasonably, as I said before, insist upon the nomination of their tried, repreentative men. I think the question is narrowed down to that beyond a contingency. It will not do to nomiaste men who will run behind their ticket, as did Fre pont in Illinois and New-Jersey; but it will be all im periant that men be nominated who will surely carry those States, and Pennsylvania, and all the Republica

States of '56. Candidates cannot be nominated with

my reasonable expectation that they will carry a sin-

gle Slave State, or Oregon or California; but they may

carry all the rest of the Free States, though New-Jer

sey, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Indiana are most cer-

tainly debatable ground; the latter immensely more

doubtful than either of the others. If Indiana is car-

ried, it must be by a most tremendous effort, a general

upheaving and diffusion of sentiment, acting upon her

through her sister States. The nomination of Lane

would go far toward producing the desired result. That

which might make a man popular in Pennsylvania may

have an opposite effect in Indiana; in the latter "it

"never rains but it pours." A revolution there is al-

ways sudden and decisive. The men who can carry it

now, are the men to nominate on the ground of avail-

ability. The Republicans do not expect or want to

nominate candidates acceptable to the Democracy, but

they do desire to nominate such as will best represent and carry out their principles, and be at the same time unobjectionable to their coadjutors. If, then, the Republicans of the North-West are a anxions that Seward shall head, the ticket, and the North-Eastern States have no objection to him, and Ohio will roll up a round majority for him, and New-York "is eager for the fray," what possible or plausible objection can any considerable number of sincere earnest, and reliable "Oppositionists" have to him and why should not New-Jersey and Pennsylvania wheel into line? What principle does he entertain in any way inconsistent with the interests and welfare "Protection" demanding States? None whatever. Wherever Mr. Seward is at all unpopular, he is the least known; but there will be time enough be tween the nomination and the election to dissipate all meh ponsense as The N. Y. Herald originated, and which has since been taken up and retailed by every petty demagogue in the land, about "the bloody Roch ster speech," and the "irrepressible conflict." people are too honest and intelligent to be led away by any such miserable subterfuge; and the party who would be influenced by it in making their nomin ought to be defeated at the polls. Circulate the documents, and let the light shine abroad in the land. Seward and Lincoln would make an invincible ticket; they are no negative men. If New-Jersey and Pennsylvania would prefer it, let us have Seward and Dayton; their being from adjoining States should make no earthly difference; for the men who have not hearts and souls capacious enough to embrace their whole country-north, conth, east, and west-without especial reference to their respective domicils, are unworthy of the positions under consideration. That the Convention will act cautiously, wisely, and well, there can be no question; and to the result of its deliberations let every opponent of the corrupt and profligate Sham Democracy be prepared to say, Amen. SENTINEL.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: The policy of publishing in your valuable paper the letters of Republican and opposition electors in regard to the nomination of a candidate for the office of President, will, no doubt, conciliate and unite the friends of each candidate to support cheerfully the nominee of the Chicago Convention. I take it for granted that all of the candidates spoken of for the nomination are distinguished statesmen and competent to discharge, with ability and honor to the country, the duties pertaining to that responsible office. The the daties permaning to that responsible once. The great question which the Convention will have to decide in regard to the nomination, will be availability in order to secure success at the coming election; for defeat, then, would prove disastrons to the best in-

defeat, then, would prove disastrons to the best interests of the country.

The Republican party, rich in great political principles, will not be impoverished, and can afford to pay if by so doing we secure the electoral votes of Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, for without these States we can not elect, and with a fair prospect of securing Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, as high wages to those who commenced laboring in the Republican vineyard at the eleventh hour, as to those who labored in it from the morning of its existence. And, after the nomination is fairly made and announced to the nation, the Republicans who battled so manfully for Fremont and Dayton in 1856, will not desert the nominee in 1860, when the great battle in behalf of the irresistible conflict for Freedom in the Territories is to be fought and acon.

In regard to the Hop. WM. H. SEWARD—a statesman of the Henry Ciay school—able, libraria and firm in principle—if his friends shall fail to secure for him the nomination at Chicago in 1860, the signs of the times indicate that death only will prevent his subsequent election to the office of President.

Hellidaysburg, Blair Co. (Pa.), March 17, 1869.

JOHN C. FREMONT.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Siz: In discussing the chances and claims of various candidates for the Presidency, to be nominated at Chicago, let us not forget our old standard-bearer, JOHN C. FREMONT. I like the tone of the article suggesting Preston King, but I think Fremont will answer its conditions better than King. In the first place, Fremont has shown, by the manner in which he acted in the campaign of '56, that he possesses firmness in an unusual degree, but a firmness to be guided by reason and common sense. His whole life shows that whenever a course of conduct seemed to him to be duty, he followed it unflinchingly.

He has shown, also, by his life that he can take care of himself, and desires no office or emolument, which, in these days, has become a rare virtue. What more admirable than his conduct after the election of 1856 Again he bore all sorts of abuse in the last campaign, for the sake of the Republicans, and certainly no cau-didate ever united a party better than he, or led them to the fight with fewer disadvantages, as far as he wa³ concerned; and he is fairly entitled to a leadership under more favorable circumstances. He gave evidence of the highest administrative ability in the short time he was Governor of California; and all his life proof of his great ability to lead men, and his reading the character of those with whom he

omes in contact.

But there is one thing very important in a candidate, But there is one thing very important in a candidate, and that is his power to arouse enthusiasm in his party, and this is possessed in eminent degree by John C. Fremont. There is something about the man which calls out this feeling from his followers everywhere, and I predict that with John C. Fremont and Cassius M. Clay the Republican party would be invincible in the coming campaign. It is a ticket that would arouse every Republican to the most active exertions in the canvass. One thing more: you Eastern people must remember that there is a strong German element in the Republican party all through the West, and that part of our party are fearful or the Know-Nothing record of Bates. Will not John C. Fremont harmonize all Will not John C. Fremont harmonize all these conflicting elements better than any one else? think so. Dubuque, Iowa, March 16, 1860.

JOHN C. FREMONT. To the Editor of The N.Y. Tribuse.

There is that in the various opinions expressed in favor of different gentlemen for the Presidency, a published in THE TRIBUNE of the 17th, that augerwell for success. It is the willingness of all to abide by the voice of a majority. To accept the nominee of the Convention to be held at Chicago; provided he is a Republican, indeed, and elect him too. May this spirit direct the action of every patriot within this spirit direct the action of every patriot within this Union! Among the distinguished names advanced is one that calls forth a thrill of enthusiasm, such as I believe none other can. I mean JOHN C. FREMONT. There are others who are good and true, and worthy; and therefore are respected and esteemed. But Frement has a place, deep down in the hearts of the Republican Host of 56, that none of the others can fill. There is something in a name, and is that of Fremont is a something, or many things, that attract and combine; that in the aggregate constitute a force of such bine: that in the aggregate constitute a force of such power as has at the first dash nearly prostrated the foc. Start this power again, and it will attract all the Republican elements into one force, and move forward with greatly augmented and irresistible energy. He is, without doubt, the man for the times.

COL. FREMONT.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: I have been very much pleased and benefited by the letters in THE TRIBUNE on the Presidency. In my mind, there has been a lingering preference for Col. Fremont ever since 1856. His record and his platform are invulnerable. He was proof against all the assaults of that hard struggle. No man is so free from entangling alliances and conflicting sentiments of former years. His Republicanism is pure, simple, unadulterated. As a matter of history, and of fact, he has accomplished more than any man of his age, in this or any other country, or in this or any other period of the world. His life shows him a man whose great forts is to command others. In the Executive chair, he is to command others. In the Executive chair, he would make Seward Secretary of State or Minister to London. He would call around him such men as Chase, Lincoln, Fessenden, Pennington, Bates, and

And he would thus make one of the purest and ablest Administrations this country has seen since the days of Madison and Clay. As a candidate, he would days of Madison and Clay. As a candidate, he would take hold of the young men, and the old men would rally, relying on his judgment; while the politicisus know he is exactly right—no more, no less than a Republican to the letter, every inch, and "nothing shorter"—not a radical, to offend conservatives, but firmly, squarely, frankly, decidedly up, not a fraction below the standard of a sound, progressive, considerate Young-America Republican. In my opinion there is an undercurrent for Col. Fremont that will soon find is an undercurrent for Col. Fremont that will soon find expression. I have felt it, and so have others. His name is engraved on the heart of every Republican of name is engraved on the heart of every Republican of 1856, and the recollection tends a thrill of pleasure through every pulse. Under the Bear Flag we can sail on to victory. Col. Fremont forever. Northern New York, March 19, 1989. VOX POPULI.

COL. FREMONT.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. SIR: After reading the various opinions on the Pres idency contained in THE TRIBUNE of Saturday last, I determined to give my humble view of the matter. which you may use as you see fit.

My business brings me into daily and intimate contact with a large number of grocers and storekeepers, and, as I have been in this business a number of years, I have learned the "politics" of a large majority of

Deeply interested in the success of Republicanism, have taken the trouble to canvas the views of these parties on the candidates likely to go before the Convention. Among Republicans, there are many warm supporters of Mr. Seward. All admit his claims, while a general feeling obtains that, in the event of his nomination, he could not be elected. To those not strictly Republican, but who have voted our tickness of the could be more acceptable. In et, any other candidate would be more acceptable. In fact, outside of the Radical Republicans, there exists a strong and bitter prejudice sgainst him—unjustly, I believe; still, it exists.

While such is the feeling toward Mr. Seward, I find many desirous for the nomination of Banks, Bates,

Clay, and others, and a general willingness to support our standard-bearer of '56, John C. Fremont, whose

name is victory. A WORKING REPUBLICAN OF '56, Who will support the Chicago n

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

A Republican writes us from Pittsburgh, protesting vehemently against the averment of a Philadelphia correspondent that Edward Bates is the first choice of

Correspondent that Edward Bates is the first choice of Pennsylvania. He proceeds:
"The first choice of a large majority of the Republicans of Western Pennsylvania is, I firmly believe, Gen. Cameron; the next choice, I believe, will be, without a dissenting voice, William H. Seward. Indeed, I am sure that Mr. Seward would be the very first choice of Western Pennsylvania, if there were Indeed, I am sure that Mr. Seward would be the very first choice of Western Pennsylvania if there was no Pennsylvanian in the field. And I know that with him we can make as good a fight as with any other man that can possibly be nominated. After Gov. Seward, Gov. Chase, Col. Fremont, and Cassius M. Clay, would suit us at this end of the State; and their strength with us would be in the order that I have named them. With any of these gentlemen we can make a good fight, because our people know them, and know that they will not fail us in the day of battle good of west. They will you for such wen as those and of war. They will vote for such men as those and only for such.

ALLEGHENY.

AFFAIRS IN DELAWARE.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

Lewes, Del., March 21, 1860.

The problem has been solved. After a protracted discussion, in which the question was viewed in all bearings, it has been determined that Delaware shall be represented in the Chicago Convention. The Republicans have called a State Convention to assemble at the Capital at an early date, as a preparatory measure. At this meeting there will doubtless be a free interchange of opinion with respect to the present and pro pective phases of affairs. The People's Party, it is anderstood, will not now identify themselves with this move, deeming it more judicious to await the action of the Republicans at Chicago. Neither will they send delegates to represent them at the Convention of the National Union party to take place in Baltimore. For the nonce they will stand off, and be very quiescent. Should the Republicans nominate a candidate acceptable to this party, the prospect for an affiliation on the part of the People with the former will be very fair. Should Judge Bates be the nominee, the elements will be united generally, as has been said in a previous letter. Seward cannot unite them, in the bumble judgement of your correspondent: in hoisting the Bates flag at the head of their columns, one or two of the Opposition papers have reflected the views of

he people. The prevailing sentiment of this State will not influence the Chicaco Convention to any great extent it is supposed. Her claims will be but slight, and it may supposed. Her claims will be but slight, and it may be a matter almost of indifference to that body what little Delaware desires; but it is an affair of much moment to us what kind of a nomination is made. The result of our State election will depend much on the standard of the man; for the salvation of the opposing party in this State, in the opinion of many, depends upon the selection of Edward Bates. Though Seward has warm friends and supporters here, who acknowledge his talents as a statesman, and would vote for him with much grace, still, there are few who do not feel and admit that such a nomination would be very disastrous to the prospects of the Opposition of this State. There would be no expediency in this selection so far as Delaware is concerned.

so far as Delaware is concerned.

The Democrats of Sussex and Kent have held their

County Conventions, and appointed delegates to Charleston; said delegates are not pledged, but it is well known that Donglas is not their choice; he will well known that Douglas is not their choice; he will receive no very special marks of favor at their hands. In Sussex, one wing of the Democracy did not participate in the proceedings of the Convention, from causes originated at the last election. The speakers, we learn, did not fail to play upon that "harp of a thought at the speakers, which they have been thrumming so long and industriously. "Nigger" was the text: their preachers have used this sermon so much that the sub-

preachers have used this sermon so much that the subject must be worn threadbare by this time.

Quite a stir was created in the county some days ago, from the fact having transpired that a negro man, a slave, who was supposed to have availed himself of a pleasant jaunt on the underground railway, some three months ago, had been stolen from his master and sold to the South. Six men were implicated in the theft, one of whom was a man of considerable property. These developments having been made, steps were taken to bring the perpetrators to justice; but when the officers went to capture them it was found four of the birds had flown: the remaining two gave bail, the birds had flown: the remaining two gave bail, since which one of them has gone to parts unknown. This is the first case of the kind known in this county

This is the first case of the kind known in this county for many years.

The fruit crop of the county, it is generally be lieved, is destroyed, and especially has this been the fate of the peach; the open weather of the Winter invited out the buds, and the subsequent cold nipped them. From all accounts, there will scarcely be sufficient fruit matured the coming season to develop a respectable case of intestinal uneasiness or internal commotions among the juvenile community. The destruction of the fruit is to be deplored, especially under present circumstances, as it is apprehended that it will dampen the ardor of the peach-growers of this section, under the impression that it is an uncertain crop. Quite an activity in the business of planting was anticipated this year.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY LEGISLATURE.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENES.

Correspondence of The Newark Mercury. TRENTON, March 22, 1860. TRENTON, March 22, 1860.

The last hours of the seesion were in perfect keeping with the character of the controlling powers of the Legislature, intensified by more than the usual amount of internal excitements. The commotions of the privious two or three days—the anxieties and chagrin of the Camden and Amboy monopolists and their confederates, were great at the fereshadowed defeat of their project, the New-Brunswick and Milburn road (twin brother to that of Hoboken). The resolution directing the Attorney-General to institute leval proceedings against to that of Hoboken). The resolution directing the Attorney-General to institute legal proceedings against the Joint Companies for not complying with law, by making the double track, straightening their curves, and increasing the rapidity and sufety of their trains, for which they had received large considerations from the State, and the general indignation of the friends of the people's railroads, which had been defeated by the Assembly by only two votes—there, with the usual incidents and schemes of lesser magnitude, involved the closing scenes of the Honse in great commetion. the closing scenes of the House in great commotion. Two gentlemen who left the Assembly room about 10 o'clock at night, remarked, that there had never been such a House before at Trenton, all things being in keeping with the midnight orgies, and the favorite song of the controlling powers, closing most uproar-ously and truthfully with the appropriate chorus:

"We are all a hand of robbers, We are all a hand of robbers, From the Camden and Amboy State The greatest convulsion was produced on the morning of the last day by Mr. Wood's resolution. This recited the acts of the Legislatures of 1854 and 1857, showing that for enormous privileges granted, and as large increase of capital, the Joint Companies agreed to make a complete comble track, straighten their road, and increase the rapidity and safety of their road; none of which had been done, though six years had elapsed. But on the contrary, the capital had been in part diverted for extra dividends, and for other unlawful purposes, and in view of these delinquincies direct-ing the Attorney-General to institute legal proceedings,

looking to the remedy of the quo warranto.

The efforts of the last three days to raise the vote of the New-Brunswick and Milburn bill above 28, three less than was necessary for its passage, were at once paralyzed by the above resolution, and Mr. Wood was entreated not to call it up in the alternoon, with the senarance that the Milburn bill would not be moved. This entreaty was renewed several times, the parties, however, with their usual policy, striving most inordinately but clandestinely to procure the three more votes necessary.

looking to the remedy of the quo warranto.

votes necessary.

But the night session came on, and soon became a scene of undisguised revelry. Little business, save the passage of the Incidental bill, and another giving to the Chancellor the duties authorized to be performed by the Chief Justice by acts of incorporation, when the office of the latter should be vacant, and other minor bills. The House was evidently in a condition to do nothing gravely, many straggling through the lobbies and the adjoining rooms. Some peacefully disposed had gone home to bed, and others were making their conditions on the soften entitled of the har. Yet the wheels had gone home to bed, and others were making their couches on the sofas outside of the bar. Yet the wheels of legislation were clumsily rolling on, and the magnates of the Milburn bill seeking to force its passage up to nearly 12 at midnight, their number (28), however, becoming "small by degrees and beautifully less," until at length the adjournment came, and this pet monopoly project, with the resolution preparing for the quo warranto against the Joint Companies, both died with the expiring hour of the session, and both sleep till next session, unless by the interposition of the Court the quo warranto proceedings, including charges for taking excessive fares, should be brought into active operation at an earlier day.

J. C. B. into active operation at an earlier day. J. C. B.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD DELIN-QUENCIES.

QUENCIES.

From The State Garette and Republican.

Mr. Wood of Somerset yesterday introduced in the
Assembly the preamble and resolutions below. They
are so clear and plain as to need scarcely any explanation. It will be remembered by most of your readers that when the extension bill was introduced in the Legislature of 1854, the argument advanced in its favor was that the Company desired to improve their works by strengthening their roads, constructing a double track, &c., and that they did not feel warranted in doing so, unless the duration of their charter could be extended, and under this plea the bill was passed. Six years have since elapsed and no improvements have been made—the roads of the Company being now in the same—or in a worse—condition than they were in 1854.

Mr. Wood's resolution was intended to compet the fulfillment on the part of the Company. The disposition made by them will be seen by referring to the Legislative result.

made by them will be seen by referring to the Legisla-tive report.

Whereas, By a supplement the act entitled "An act relative to the Delaware and Raritan Canal, and Camdou and Amboy Bailroad and Trus sportation Companies," approved March 16, 1854, it was declared in the preamble to said act that to "in-crease the rapidity and safety of running upon the said roads, the same should be made as straight as practicable," and for this pur-pose, in the third section of said act, provision was made for its Jeint Companies "to alter the route or routes of their railroads on as to reduce the curves as much as a due regard to the sina-tion of the ground over which the same may pass, will admit of."

of."

And Whereas, By a further supplement to the act incorporating said companies, approved March 19, 1857, the following preun ble and provisions were, among other things, enacted, viz:

"Receas, The demand for increased facilities for travel and transportation on the Delaware and Raritan Canal and the Camden and Amboy Railroad render it expedient to construct, as early as possible, a double track between Trenton and New-Brunswick, and also beats, wharves, and other works, &c.

Be it enacted by the Senute and General Assembly of the State of New-Sersey, That the capital stock of the Canal Company, and the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, be, and the same is, hereby increased by a number of shares not exceeding \$15,000 each (\$1,50,00), &c., and the Directors are authorized, from time to time, to issue said stock as they may deem most expedient for the interests of the stockholders.

And whereas, more than six years elapsed since the passage of the first-mentioned act, and more than three years since the last act referred to, yet the said Joint Companies have not increased the rapidity and safety of traveling upon the said railroad, or have made the same as straight as practicable by reducing the curves, nor have they applied the capital authorized to the construction of a double track between Trenton and New Brunswick, but on the content have its best in the said so the week the said so the said And Whereas, By a further supplement to the act incorporat-

struction of a double track between Trenton and New-Brunswick, but on the contrary have neglected so to do, and have diverted a considerable portion of the said capital stock from the purpose for which it was created, to an extra dividend among the stockholders, and have failed to comply with the provisions and requirements of the aforesaid acts, now, therefore, be it Resolved, That the Attornev-General institute such proceedings as shall be legal and proper, for the examination of the aforesaid alleged delinquencies of the Joint Companies, and to adopt such remedies as he may think proper to redress any wrongs which the State of New-Jersey has suffered therefrom.

Poisoning Boys with Liquor .- On Sunday afternoon two young boys, named Thomas Riley and Owen Downs, entered the low groggery in Fifteenth street, near First avenue, kept by a man named Bigelow. Here the hoys allege they were plied with filthy, poisonous liquor by Bigelow, till they both became intoxicated. In this condition they started for home, but had proceeded but a short distance when young Riley sank to the pavement, overcome with sickness produced by the nanseous liquor. The other boy stood by and watched him till an Eighteenth Ward officer came along, when they were both taken to the Station-House, and from thence conveyed to the Bellevue Hospital. Before reaching there the other lad was overcome, and also fainted. It was the opinion of the physician at the Hospital that it was very doubtful if Riley would recover. The keeper of the grocery was arrested, when he admitted that the lads had been in his grocery, but denied having given them any liquor. He was locked up for further examination.

DISORDERLY HOUSE, -On Sanday Captain Dilks, of the Fifteenth Precluct, with several of his men, made a descent on the Porter House corner of Mercer and Bleecker streets. They succeeded in arresting the proprietor, three other men, and six women, at of whom were tecked up for the night. It is charged that the house was a disorderly one. COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..... MARCH 26. 100 do... 100 do... 2,000 Del. Luck& West2dM 92 2,000 Del. Luck& West2dM 92 2,000 Del. Luck& West2dM 92 300 do 53 23 200 do 530 23 200 do 530 23 200 do 560 23 300 do 560 22 100 Chic. & Rock Isl. RR. 65

MONDAY, March 26-p. m. There was a fair degree of activity in the Stock mar-

ket to-day, and the general feeling was cheerful. The tone of the advices from Albany has a tendency to depress that stock, and the rest of the market sympathizes more or less with it. The tendency, however, is upward, and any unfavorable element has but a partial influence in arresting the movement. Central opened at 751, and after selling at 752 closed at 75. The dedemand for Pacific Mail was strong, and large sales were made at 99, that price being bid at the close. There is evidently an investment absorption of this stock which cannot be resisted by the bears. Panama is quiet but steady. Harlem Preferred was stronger, selling up to 351. The traffic of this road is very favorable. The principal interest of the Board to-day was centered in the Western shares, which were firm. The most buoyant stock was the Michigan Southern. The guaranteed issue advanced to 242, and after falling back to 232 closed at 241 bid. The old stock advanced to 111. It is understood that the parties who propose to institute reforms in the management of this road and to place it upon a new basis, have obtained proxies enough to enable them to control the election. The new ticket has not yet been made up, but will contain names which will command the confidence of the stockholders. Toledo was very buoyant, and is attracting some of the attention of speculators which has heretofore been bestowed upon Galena and Rock Island. It sold at 222 against 214 on Saturday. The increase of the third week of March is \$4,870. Rock Island was strong at 651 2651. The effect of the adverse decision in regard to the Rock Island Bridge has already passed away. The Company has appealed the case to the Suprem Court at Washington, where the precedents of previous decisions are in their favor. Illinois Central was heavy under the call of \$5 \$ share and the foreign advices, and sold down to 604. In the Bond market, there was a larger and well-distributed business. Michigan Southern bonds sympathized with the stock, and advanced to 664. Erie issues were strong. The Firsts were 991 bid, Seconds 921 bid, Thirds 751, Fourths 521, Unsecured 30. Central Sevens were 1011, Michigan Central 8s 961 bid, Hudson Firsts 1031, Harlem Firsts 951, &c. Missouri 6s were firmer, and sold at 80%; Tennessee 6s 90%, &c. ernment Stocks were quiet, but improved # * cent. After the regular session of the Second Board the market was steady, but not active. The closing prices were: Virginia 6s, 93 a 931; Missouri 6s, 801 a 81; Canton Company, 291 2201; Cumberland Coal. 134 714: Pacific Mail, 99 2994; New-York Central Railroad, 75@75; Erie Railroad, 10@101 Hudson River Railroad, 381 @381; Harlem Railroad, 91 @91; Harlem Railroad Preferred, 341 @341; Reading Railroad, 411 @411; Michigan Central Railroad, 411 @42; n Southern and Northern Indiana 111 @112; do. Guaranteed, 24 @241; Panama Railroad, 1331@134; Illinois Central Railroad, 601@61; Galena and Chicago Railroad, 611@611; Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, 221 2221; Chicago and Rock Island

Railroad, 654 @ 657 Illinois Central 7s, 907 @ 91. The market for foreign bills is steady, but quiet. Sterling is 1081@109, with leading dawers selling at

108] @108]. France are 5.18] @5.16].
Freights: To Liverpool, 450 bales Cotton at 4d. @ 33d.: 100 tuns Measurement Goods at 17s. 6d.; 30d tcs, Lard at 25s.; 25 bales Bacon at 25s.; 25 tcs, Beef at 3s. 6d., and \$ steamer, 500 bales Cotton at 4d. 500 bxs. Cheese at 40s; 500 tcs. Lard at 35s.; 50 firkins Butter at 40s. To London: 50 tuns Oil Cake at 22s. 6d.; 1,200 bbls. Rosin at 2s. 94 @2s. 10d. P 280 th. Two ships from City Point to Bremen, with Tobacco, at 31s. The brig Harbor, 325 tons, from Norfolk to Jamaica, and thence to London, for £850. A brig of 200 tune, back from Porto Rico at 40c. for Sugar, and \$3 for Molasses. A schooner of 160 tuns, to north side Cuba and back, for \$1,300. A vessel of 100 tune, to Jacksonville and back, at \$9 P M for Flooring Boards. By steamer to Galway, 5,000 bush. Corn on

The business of the Sub-Treasury was: Receipts, \$196,340; for Customs, \$174,000; Payments, \$375,-607 13; California Drafts, \$82,000; Balance, \$7,943,-405 72.

The Western traffic returns continue to come in ve encouragingly.

The earnings of the Indianapolis & Cincinnati Ra road for the third week in March will show a han some increase over the corresponding week last yes The freight earnings are about \$7,200, against \$4,5 for the third week in March, 1859. The earnings of the Illinois Central Railroad

-making the increase thus far this month, \$46,154. The earnings of the Cleveland & Toledo Railro the third week of March show an increase of near \$5,000. The figures are:

Third week 1850. \$21,629

Third week 1859. 16,159

The Rock Island road earned the same week: 1860. \$19,690 1859. 17,623

We understand that the February monthly report the Receiver of the Central Ohio Railroad will sho an increase of between \$6,000 and \$7,000 over the corresponding month of last year. This increase is from

The business of the Clearing-House to-day was \$28,362,000. The Rock Island and Chicago Directors met to-day, but on account of the absence of the Treasurer, adjourned to to-morrow. Spurious \$5 notes purporting to be on the Mercantile Bank of this city are in circulation. They are worked on a red tint, while the genuine notes are not. The Lowell and Lawrence Railroad has declared a dividend of \$3 P

freight alone.

share, payable at the Wamesit Back, Lowell, April 2. The Harrisburg Railroad Company has declared a dividend of 5 P cent, psyable April 6. The Norristown Railroad Company pays 4 & cent on Monday of next week, the 2d proximo. The exports of specie thus far this year are \$3,566,696, against \$7,460,569 last year, and \$9,214,946 same time in 1858. Bids were to be opened to-day at Raleigh for \$300,000 € № cents to redeem bonds falling due. The new bonds are for 30 years, and it is reported that two bids have been made for the whole at about the rates current for North Car-

olina 6s at the Stock Exchange. English treasure transported over Panama Railroad March 8, and shipped to England per steamer Thames: Total \$2,526,194 41

In many respects the card of the President of the

document. The exposition of the gross blunders of

that if the company had been fortunate enough to have been under his management during the time, it would ot now be suffering under such a load of unnecessary debt. The embarrsesments of the company at the time Mr. Bliss took the Presidency again (the Autumn of 1857) were evidently of the most formidable character, and it is equally evident from the statement of Mr. Bliss that he and his associates have devoted themselves earnestly to the work of relieving the company. It is necessary to give them the credit of having accomplished much, after reading the sad catalogue of embarrassment. The only part of the statement of Mr. Blizs which does not seem to be consistent with the frankness in other portions of his document is that which relates to the floating debt. This he states at \$744,000, at the same time confessing to a deduction of two months of the pay-roll, in order to establish what he calls the floating debt proper." In March, 1859, Mr. Bliss signed the Annual Report, which gives the floating debt as \$1,211,007; and in this he seems to think the pay rolls worthy of being included as a proper part of the floating debt. Why deduct it now? The truth is, that this very item is not only a part of the "floating debt proper," but a part which, above all the rest, should be paid up. It is a liability which cannot be ignored under any circumstances. If the floating debt has been reduced from \$1,211,000 to \$744,000 during the year, will Mr. Bliss be good enough to show us how the \$467,000 has been extinguished? The pay roll which he deducts is a part; how has the rest been settled? In order to form a good idea of the matter, the stockholders should have the details. The closing paragraphs of Mr. Bliss's statement are, in our judgment, quite inconsistent with the state of affairs which he details, the conclusions which he arrives at differing very much from those of many intelligent men who take the same premises to form an opinion. Two years and a half have elapsed since the Michigan Southern Road confessed bankruptcy, and up to the present time the concern staggers under large floating debt, and dishonors its mortgage coupons. By the report of 1859, the road appears have earned interest on its funded debt, and, although we have not the official statement, we presume the business of the current year has not been much if any less productive. What, then, has interrupted payment of interest on the mortgage bonds? When a company is confessedly bankrupt, a settlement of its affairs is a necessity. Why has the Michigan Southern Railroad Company so long deferred action? Why should not the various interests be harmonized upon some plan which, taking an equitable and comprehensive view of the whole, may place the affairs of the Company upon a good footing? This is the idea which Mr. Bliss fails to comprehend; he confesses the embarrassment, but fails to see the remedy. Mr. Bliss does not think that reorganization is a good remedy at the present time, but experience in other concerns seems to warrant a different conclusion.

The Baltic brings the first bar made at the new refining establishment of Duncan, Sherman & Co., and Alsop & Co., at San Francisco. The United States Mint has declined to keep up the bullion fund in that city. Owners of gold dust have been much embarrassed by the lack of capital in the refining business. This difficulty has now been obviated by there houses, who, with ample capital, are prepared t receive any amount of dust for relining. Their card

Persons requiring Coin will be raid four days after the time of depoelt, and the charges will be 10 cents \$\psi\$ oz on the gross weight after meiting, and \$\psi\$ cent for coinage. These charges are 4 cents \$\psi\$ oz. less than those of the United States Branch Mint, here.

Persons requiring Refined Bars will receive them four days (not including Sundays) after the time of deposit, free of expense for coinage, but they will be charged 10 cents \$\psi\$ oz. oz gross weight after meiting, and \$\psi\$ or 1-16 \$\psi\$ cent additional for bars respectively under or over \$\psi\$,000, as the making of the barsinvolves separate labor and expense

volves separate labor and expense
Persons requiring Unparted Bars will be charged † \$\psi\$ cent.
Any depositor desirous of witnessing the melting of his own
gold can do so.
An Assay chip from each deposit will be kept for three months
at the disposition of the depositor, to enable him to test the at the disposition of the depositor, to enable him to test the accuracy of the Assays. Silver contained in the gold will be credited to the depositors in the same manner as at the United States Branch Mint, here.

A dispatch from Milwaukee states that proceedings of foreclosure have been commenced under the first nortgage of the Milwankee and Mississippi Railroad.

The Bank statement of weekly averages is received as satisfactory by the street. The expansion of loans has been checked, and the specie reserve shows a small increase irrespective of the amount, nearly a million, received by the Baltic. The banks generally show an acrease of loans, but a contraction of nearly half a million by the Shoe and Leather Bank leaves the aggregate about the same as last week. The Shoe and Leather was obliged to contract by the large drafts made upon them by the Controller.

The following is a statement of the condition of the

Banks of the City of New-York:

| March 17. | March 24. | Loanz. | \$127,562,848 | \$127,613,507 | Inc. | \$50,859 | Specie | 23,171,636 | 23,296,204 | Inc. | 114,386 | Circulation | 2,380,999 | 8,335,206 | Dec. | 45,733 | Deposits | 82,998,123 | 82,107,419 | Dec. | 899,704

| Specie. | 23,171,896 | 23,296,294 | Inc. | 114,396 | Circulation | 8,380,999 | 8,335,266 | Dec. | 45,733 | Deposits | 82,998,123 | 82,107,419 | Dec. | 890,794 | TABLE of the Loans, Specie, Circulation, and Deposits of the Ranks of the City of New York, for the week ending Saturday, Marca,24, 1860, to which is affixed the Capital of each Bank. Names of Amount amount of Smount of Circus of

B. of N. Y. 2,965,775 4,843,894 693,652 404,659 2,89,277 Manhattan 2,050,000 4,433,759 1,138,626 903,232 3,041,895 Merchants' 2,702,000 3,577,567 57,243 289,819 2,182,666 Union. 1,500,000 2,989,344 432,097 212,308 2,218,981 8,666,000 5,709,110 2,227,34 432,497 122,459 4,811,758 (City. 1,000,000 1,247,348 432,497 122,459 1,787 200 17 200,000 1,432,854 261,950 174,714 1,095,000 1,932,293 950,635 335,008 2,006,238 Merch, Ex. 1,235,000 1,932,293 950,635 335,008 2,006,238 Merch, Ex. 1,235,000 2,246,247 232,212 132,118 1,249,873 Merch, Ex. 1,235,000 2,246,247 232,212 132,118 1,249,873 Merch, Ex. 1,235,000 2,167,802 387,661 201,508 11,249,873 Merch, Ex. 1,235,000 2,167,802 387,661 201,508 1274,428 Merch, Ex. 1,235,000 2,246,247 232,212 132,118 1,249,873 Merch, Ex. 1,235,000 2,167,802 387,661 201,508 12,74,428 Merch, Ex. 1,235,000 2,167,802 387,661 201,508 12,74,428 Merch, Ex. 1,235,000 2,343,245 21,350 125,350 1245,022 Merch, Ex. 1,235,000 7,88,111 74,532 159,254 22,635 Merch, Ex. 1,2400,000 1,284,213 201,334 201,259 175,068 Merch, Ex. 1,500,000 7,98,111 74,532 159,254 22,635 Merch, Ex. 1,500,000 7,98,119 1,003,554 197,006 4826,000 Mercantile, 1,000,000 1,285,100 337,930 114,885 1,894,550 Ceam. 1,000,000 1,285,100 337,930 114,885 1,384,450 Mercantile, 1,000,000 1,285,100 337,930	
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Park 2,000,000 5,107,3521 1,059,2611 182,9571 4,160,108	
Artisans' 600,000 909,155 165,682 90,455 576,025	
Mec. B. As. 500,000 744 200 10,120 101,121 353,731	
Gracers' 270,520 550,568 50, 351 54,851 645,354	
N River 316,000 475,016 101,888 75,191 300,195	
N.Y. D. Dk. 200,000 411,544 45,646 189,257 227,267	
N. Y. Ex 150,000 353,971 23,566 102,972 312,686	
Rull's H'd 178,300 452,744 47,020 114,627 410,454	
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Man. & Mer 4(2,900) 580,878 89,133 89,922 429,042	

The coal tunnage for the week and season, as compared with last season to the same dates, of the several ratiread companies of Pennsylvania is:

| Reading Railroad | 22,895 | 408,706 | 379,340 | 20,346 | Leitzh Vailey | 18,465 | 212,062 | 145,625 | 67,837 | Leitzh Vailey | 18,465 | 212,062 | 145,625 | 67,837 | Leitzh Vailey | 18,465 | 212,062 | 145,625 | 67,837 | Leitzh Vailey | 2,332 | 34,445 | 26,372 | 8,173 | Shemokin Vailey | 1,905 | 19,440 | 14,225 | 5,113 | 712,414 | 14,225 | 2,973 | 3,544 | 466. | Lykene vailey | 2,226 | 12,195 | 1,335 | 18,339 | Schuykkil Nav | 2,0366 | 21,361 | 6,933 | 14,468 | Total..........98,635 878,581 701,349 185,717

ponding time.

The County of Wabash, State of Illinois, has paid the interest, due March 20, 1860, upon all her bonds Michigan Southern Railroad Company is an interesting which were issued to the Illinois Southern Railroad Company, for the construction of the road,

previous management is frank and intelligent, and the At Jefferson City, on the 21st inst., there was a quesubject is handled by Mr. Bliss in a way which proves rum of the Missouri Senate, but not of the House, present. The Speaker of the latter has reserved his decision, and at the latest advices declined to issue the order to the Sergeant-at-Arms, commanding the pres ence of the absentees at the Capital. We are indebted to Messrs. Adams & Co. for New

Orleans papers to the 20th inst. The Picayane the

The supply of either foreign or domestic bills is only moderate for this period of the business season, but it proves more than ample for the demand, which is listle better than nominal for any description. There have been no heavy operations in any class, and previous quotations were barely maintained. Offerings at all the banks heve been heavy to-day, and though they were generally responded to in a liberal spirit, we heard of larger aggregate rejections than have transpired for some time past. On the street there were moderate operations in long-dated acceptances, and sales would have been larger but that capitalists tried to obtain more favorable terms. Holders of prime paper, however, would make no concessions, and the market closed inactive at previous figures. notices the Money and Exchange market: market closed inactive at previous figures.

The Keokuk Gate City gives the following decision of Judge Love on the validity of railroad bonds:

Judge Love delivered an opinion vesteriay sustaining the validity of railroad bonds. There were several cases before the Court, but the case in which the opision was given was that of Moir vs. The County of Wapello.

ion was given was that of Moir vs. The County of Wapello.

The care involved the legality of subscriptions by counties to railroads, and the construction of sec. 184 of the Code, and was a suit upon coupons attached to bonds issued in pursuance of a vote of the people of Wapello County. S. F. Miller, for defendant, demurred to plaintiff spetition, and contended that, under a recent decision of the Supreme Court of Iowa, the county had no power to issue the bonds, such power not being a necessary adjunct to a municipal corporation; and as the county had not the power to issue the bonds, the holders, dealing with a corporation whose powers are limited, deal at their own peril.

Judge Love held that, inasmuch as the Supreme Court of Iowa, from the time the question was first presented for adjudication up to the present time, had decided that counties possessed the power under the Code to subscribe to railroads; and as, at the time of issuing these bonds, such was the law as decided by that Court, parties contracted under the faith of those decisions; and as the Supreme Court of the United States had decided that where a long current of judicial decisions in a State had established the law to be of a certain character, if the same Court changed that law subsequently, the Supreme Court of the United States was not compelled to obey the arbitrary caprice of the State; and in this case the District Court would act upon that decision, and sustain the law as settled, and overrule the denurrer, for he could regard the last of the same to the supreme Court of Iowa, if sancof the State; and in this case the District Court would act upon that decision, and sustain the law as settled, and overrule the demurrer, for he could regard the latest decision of the Supreme Court of Iowa, if sanctioned by him, only as judicial repudiation, as they themselves had pronounced it in another case, and he considered that a judicial fraud was surpassed only by a pious fraud.

From the very elaborate statement of The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser of the commerce of that city in 1859, we extract the following recapitulation: Statement showing the total movement of grain eastward bound, the receipts at Buffalo, and their percentage of the whole movement for four years:

Total Movement cut of the West. Buffalo percentage of 1056 ... bush. 57,707,769 26,269,791 45.8 bush. 44,789,051 20,052,659 44.8 l858 bush. 59,172,566 28,219,185 47,1 l859 bush. 44,354,225 22,225,425 50

Mersrs. Raynor & Blackwell have sold two lots, south-west cor. 6th-av. and 57th-st., 50 front, 100 feet in depth, for \$12,000; 57th-st. is 100 feet in width. Messrs. Raynor & Blackwell's report in yesterday's TRIBUNE' of the sale of five lots on 79th-st. was incorrect; should have read, east of 10th-av., instead of west, and price \$1,650 per lot, instead of \$1,760 per lot. The lot they reported in the same report on east side of 10th-av., 76 feet north of 8th-st., for \$1,000 they have resold for \$1,100. John McClave has sold one threestory brick house and lot on south side of 36th-st., be-

Markets-Carryully Reported for The N. Y. TRIBUNE.

tween 7th and 8th avs., for \$7,000.

ASHES—The demand is fair for both kinds, and the market is steady; sales of Pots at \$5 25, and Pearls at \$6.

COTTON—The market is dull and heavy. No sales are reported. Our annexed quotations are entirely cominal:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

Uplands. Florida. Mobile. N. O. & Tex.

rices are steady.

HOPS continue dull at 8#14c. for first sorts 59s.

HAY—The inquiry for shipping is fair, and the market is well upplied; sales of 800 bales at 80 #30c. P 100 fb.

LiME—Rockland is quiet at 90c. for Common and \$1 35 for

LIME—Rockland is quiet at 90c. for Common and a statement of the statement

miricated.

OILS-Linseed is in good request for immediate delivery, at OILS-Linseed is in good request for immediate delivery, at OILS-Linseed is one 20,000 gallons deliverable in April, at 39,000 gallons deliverable in April, at 39,000 gallons deliverable in April, at 39,000 gallons deliverable in Cash. Refined sells slowly at 38,000 gallons at large parcels could be obtained at 57,000c. Crade Sperm is that the country of the country of

but large parceis counter.

but large parceis counter the species of 500 bbls. good selection at \$1.40 \$\text{ gallon}\$, cash. Other kinds sell slowly at steady prices.

FROVISIONS—The inquiry for Pork is more active, mainly speculative, and prices are rather better; the selection of \$2.40 bbls. at \$17.75.20.\$17.874 for New Mess; \$17.05.217.25 for Thin Mess; \$17.75.20.\$17.874 for New Mess; \$17.05.217.25 for Thin Mess; \$12.75.20.\$17.25 for New Mess; \$17.05.20.\$17.25 for Thin Mess; \$12.75.20.\$17.25 for New Mess; \$17.75.20.\$17.25 for Thin Mess; \$12.75.20.\$17.25 for New Mess; \$17.75.20.\$17.25 for Thin Mess; \$12.75.20.\$17.25 for Thin Mess; \$12.75.20.\$17.25 for New Mess; \$12.75.20.\$17.25 for Thin Me

69,113,633 127,613,507 23,286,204 8,335,266 82,107,413

small parces or unwassesses tize on private terms. WHIRKY—The market is firmer, and the demand is fair; sale of 450 bbis. at 234 9630.